

A & A CAPITAL LIMITED

**Company Registration Number:
05468683 (England and Wales)**

Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 30 June 2019

Period of accounts

Start date: 01 July 2018

End date: 30 June 2019

A & A CAPITAL LIMITED

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Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets:	3	34,920	70,522
Tangible assets:	4	216,505	293,244
Total fixed assets:		<u>251,425</u>	<u>363,766</u>
Current assets			
Stocks:		19,732	18,520
Debtors:		217,520	203,958
Cash at bank and in hand:		49,809	18,944
Total current assets:		<u>287,061</u>	<u>241,422</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:	5	(1,916,076)	(1,727,805)
Net current assets (liabilities):		<u>(1,629,015)</u>	<u>(1,486,383)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities:		(1,377,590)	(1,122,617)
Total net assets (liabilities):		<u>(1,377,590)</u>	<u>(1,122,617)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital:		100	100
Share premium account:		499,970	499,970
Profit and loss account:		(1,877,660)	(1,622,687)
Shareholders funds:		<u>(1,377,590)</u>	<u>(1,122,617)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

A & A CAPITAL LIMITED

Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 30 June 2019 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 31 December 2020
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: A A Janmohamed
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

A & A CAPITAL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 June 2019

1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation policy

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost or valuation of all tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives. The rates generally applicable are: Leasehold premises - period of lease; Fixtures, fittings and equipment - 10 years and over; period of lease; Motor vehicles - 5 years. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation policy

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of this useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed five years. Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the statement of comprehensive income over its useful economic life.

Other accounting policies

Stocks Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. At each balance sheet date, stocks are measured for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to the selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Debtors Short term debtors are measured at the transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors Short term trade creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions for liabilities The company recognises a provision for annual leave accrued by employees as a result of services rendered in the current period, and which employees are entitled to carry forward at the accounting date. The provision is measured at the salary cost payable for the period of absence.

Finance costs Finance costs are charged to the Income statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are spread evenly over the term of the debt.

Taxation Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current and deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted. Current tax is recognised at the amount payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred Taxation Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the difference between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Pensions Defined contribution pension plan The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Income statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in sundry creditors as a liability. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2019

2. Employees

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Average number of employees during the period	131	138

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2019

3. Intangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 July 2018	356,023
At 30 June 2019	<u>356,023</u>
Amortisation	
At 01 July 2018	285,501
Charge for year	35,602
At 30 June 2019	<u>321,103</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2019	<u>34,920</u>
At 30 June 2018	<u>70,522</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 June 2019

4. Tangible Assets

	Total
Cost	£
At 01 July 2018	1,044,836
Additions	2,640
At 30 June 2019	<u>1,047,476</u>
Depreciation	
At 01 July 2018	751,592
Charge for year	79,379
At 30 June 2019	<u>830,971</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2019	<u>216,505</u>
At 30 June 2018	<u>293,244</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 June 2019

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year note

Bank overdrafts £12,741 £105,468 Trade creditors £748,399 £514,992 Social security and other taxes £85,970 £91,013 Director's current account £ - £7,877 Other creditors £929,101 £880,851 Accruals and deferred income £139,865 £127,604

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 June 2019

6. Related party transactions

Year end balances with entities in which Mr Mr A A Janmohamed is also a director are detailed below: Amounts due to: Demipower Limited £873,902 £873,902 Tiamat Limited £35,000 £35,000 Amounts due by: Demipower (1991) Limited £706 £706 Demipower (2017) Limited £488 £488 Balances with related parties arise from inter company funding. Interest paid on balances due to related parties amounted to £875 (2018: £875). Amounts due to related parties are unsecured with no fixed repayment date.

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